REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,259—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bursar Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 1-4.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 *As.* per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, Falso Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the STEAMER PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	422	418	424	
Suez	36	32	8	Without Food.
Port Said	38	26	9	
Messina	54	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	54	34	14	
Marseilles	58	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 20th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-8 ; WITH ROLLERS, Rs 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
„ „ with Rollers.10 „

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*s*) PESHAWUR ..	3781 600	C.A. White	12th July.
— KHIVA	2809 450	G. Lee	19th do.
(*s*) CATHAY	2965 450	R. T. Dundas...	26th do.
— GEELONG	1535 250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*s*) AUSTRALIA ..	3968 600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR.....	2621 450	J. Baker....	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704 300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3020 500	G. W. Hector....	19th July.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

TO BE LET,

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, Malabar Hill, for 18 months certain, commencing from 1st September, or October the latest. Rent Rs. 200 per month, very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become he sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade ; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of he Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts	Cash Rs.	4	0
„ „ Pints..	„	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead...	„	57	0

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

000.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 }.....Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V } .... „ 33 „

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

UNTERZEICHNETER ist bereit mildthätige Beiträge für die armen Hinterlassenen der bei dem beklagenswerthen Verluste Sr. Majestät Schiff "Grosser Kurfürst" verunglückten Seeleute entgegenzunehmen und bittet Zusendungen an das Kaiserlich Deutsche Consulat in Bombay zu addressiren.

C. KAPP,
Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul.

SEEDS! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!! AND BULBS !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomaloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY SPIRITS in the Talukas of Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Karjat, Murbad, Wara, and Shahapur for three years, commencing from the 1st of August 1878. The above Talukas will be included in one farm. The conditions can be ascertained at the Collector's Office.

A. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 2nd July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider proposals which have been made for the working of the Company's Factories and Presses after the termination of the Mofussil Company's lease on 31st December 1878, and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed necessary,

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 29th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1878.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th July 1878.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
Unmounted, 8 inches by 6½.
Six Hundred Subjects.
Rs. 15 per dozen ; single Copy, Re. 1-6.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, 2 Vols., Rs. 26-4.

STANLEY'S AFRICAN TRAVELS THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT, *with numerous Maps and Illustrations.*

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 4-12.

PERSIAN MANUAL; by Capt. H. W. CLARKE, R.E., containing—
Part 1.—A Concise Grammar.
Part 2.—A Vocabulary, English and Persian.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTUREE,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. SALE OF valuable landed property consisting of land and commodious four storied house in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort, at present in the possession of the Malabar Company, Limited.

(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)

On MONDAY, the 29th July 1878, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instructions from the owner of the Malabar Company, Limited, submit to Public Auction on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Elphinstone Circle Cross Road, within the Island and Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 374 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Elphinstone Circle Cross Road, on the west partly by the property of Manockjee Curretjee Powwalla, and partly by a passage dividing it from the property of Messrs. Graham & Co., on the north by the Military Store Lane, and on the south by property lately belonging to Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, together with the house and buildings erected and built partly on the said piece or parcel of ground, and partly upon the arcade covering the footpath running down the side of the said Elphinstone Circle Cross Road, which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Malabar Company, Limited, and its tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at their new office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, Remnants of Cloth, Linen Drill, Gold Cord and Numerals, Ankle Boots, Cloth Tunics, Jackets, Trowsers, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., 100 bags of cloth and serge cutting, a salvage, a cloth remnants, &c , 200 yards Oxford cloth, Nos. 2 and 3 44 yards French grey cloth, 311 yards of linen drill, 300 yards gold cord, 270 pairs gold embroidered numerals 3,0 pairs ankle boots, cadet patterns, cloth tunics jackets, trousers, 485 yards of black cotton linings, &c.,&c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed, within 3 days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1878.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
10 cases coloured prints.
TO BE LET, at Bellasis Road, two small airy bungalows.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for those Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a Gentleman who thoroughly understands cotton business ; a practical knowledge required. Must not object to leave Bombay. Apply by letter to "RUBE," care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating salary required and qualifications.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS, Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...	Rs.	25	
Do. Hunting	do.	...	25
Do. ½ „	do.	...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs.	150
Do. do. in strong gold case		200
Do. do. keyless do.		250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring. Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 35	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. do. Vest	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding rousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „ 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	„ „ 48	Silk and Wool do.	„ „ 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each „ 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.
WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! BOOKS !! BOOKS !!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY

FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

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of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

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SCRAP ALBUMS.

STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

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FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.

TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL GLOBES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,

CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS,

Enamelled or plain (club) backs.

CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,

And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10 0	11 8
	To	18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	„	28 0	31 0
Do. do. Collars on	„	31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	„	36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	„	30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	„	9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets	„	10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices			
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7 8	8 8
India Cotton Do.	„	2 8	2 12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9 8	11 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7 8	9 0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3 0	3 8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3 0	4 0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1 4	1 12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEANTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH JULY 1878.

BUSINESS, generally, has been very quiet here during the day, notwithstanding the more favourable advices arriving from Home, and no movements of any note are reported in any of our markets.

According to Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date Consols and French Rentes are unchanged at 96⅛ and 115¼ respectively. Enfaced Rupee Paper is also unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8d.

In the London Produce Markets there is no change in the quotation for Coffee, rates being still 104s. for Middling Plantation, and 73s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 78s. per cwt. for Mysore. The landings during the week amount to 600 tons, the deliveries to 800, and the stock to 21,000 tons. In Cocoanut Oil there is no change in quotations. In Seeds there is apparently a firmer feeling in the Home markets, for although the only advance in quotations is for Calcutta Linseed to arrive, which is 3d. per quarter higher, still the tone of the Linseed market is reported firm, and Rapeseed steady. Wheat is unchanged.

In Manchester yesterday the market was quiet at Friday's quotations. The Liverpol Cotton Market was steady with sales amounting to 7,000 bales including 500 bales of Surats. The London Market was quiet, and prices are unchanged. No fresh withdrawals are reported from the Bank of England. In Paris the rate of Exchange on London remains at francs 25-13.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. Futures are not quoted. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports, up to date, compared with the past two years, are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' receipts	3,000	2,600	1,900
Total since 1st Sept	4,01,000	3,923,800	4,072,100

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no alteration was made in the rate of discount, which remains at 4 per cent. for fixed loans in Government securities.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Very little business has been done to-day pending the announcement of the allotment of Council drafts. The feeling throughout has been very quiet, and the general opinion is in favour of allotments taking place at an average of 1s. 8d. Telegrams from Calcutta report the market there to be quiet, but steady at 1s. 8d. 5-16 for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. Our closing rates are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.		
Credits, 3	,,	,,	1s. 8 1-4d.	,,
Documents, 3	,,	,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France 3	,,	,,	2-13	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered since yesterday, that for demand drafts being still 100 1-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The only change to report to-day is a slightly increased demand for the New Loan at Rs. 101. In other securities there is no change to report, to-day's rates being still as follows, viz., Fours Rs. 94½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½, and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 104½.

The SHARE MARKET has been slightly easier to-day with more sellers than buyers of Bank shares at yesterday's quotations. Spinning and Weaving Companies shares have been in moderate request, and an advance of Rs. 5 per share is reported in Coorlas, which are now at par, Rs. 10 per share in Khandeish, and Rs. 15 in Sassoons. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Berars, and Rs. 7½ in Mofussils.

In COTTON the transactions during the day have been confined to about 600 bales of Comrawuttee at Rs. 196 for Good Fair, and Rs. 202 for Fully Good Fair for export, and about 100 bales of Wadwan at Rs. 199 per candy for local consumption. Quotations are unchanged.

SEEDS are in rather more demand, and prices are about 1 anna per cwt. dearer. Linseed being quoted at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12, and Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is nominally unchanged, but no transactions are reported.

PIECE GOODS.—Holders of goods are very firm and continue to ask full rates, which dealers are not as yet willing to pay. In local manufactures a good business has been done during the last few days amounting in all to about 5,000 bales at 7¾ to 8 annas per pound.

FREIGHTS.—The market for steamers is steadier to-day although not many engagements are reported. Shippers appear to be anxious to avail themselves of the break in the rains to send off their cargo, and rates are in consequence firmer. During the day 17s. 6d. per ton has been paid, and at the close a further advance is demanded. For both Marseilles and Venice the rate is now 20s. Sailing ships are weak ; engagements are reported in a wooden vessel at 11s. 3d., and iron at 17s. 5d. per ton.

COALS are unchanged in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	185
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 do.	750
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.	810
Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	107
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18	p.s.	25½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		825
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.s.	1,080
Alliance Mills Co.	350	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	1,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	500	2,500	all	55	p. s.	1,980
Bhowanigur M. and F. Company	80,000	100	100	..		80
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15	p.s*	235
Bunder Mills	1,000	150	all	10	p.s.	75
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	800	1,000	all	25	p.s*	780 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		660
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	885
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40	p.s*	1,260
Hooghly Jute Mill	1,000	1,000	all	35	p.s.	1,000
Khandeish S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	910
K. Mucomjee S. & W. Co.	3,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all			111
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,275
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ..	20,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	500	all	32	p.s*	320
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,145	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co. ..	2,000	5,000	..			370
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35	p.	940
Period S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all			800
Nursey P. and W. Co. ..	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	225	all	10	p.s*	760
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,175
Rasoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	35	p.s.	865
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75	p.s.	825
Do do, ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			960
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	25	p. s.	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th July 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,052	0	0
Merchandize	28,918	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	449	0	0
Total Rs.	63,919	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,833	0	0
Merchandize	30,627	0	0
Other Receipts	250	0	0
Telegraph	464	0	0
Total Rs.....	69,174	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	5,955	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—M. J. Hulsee, Mr. Dossa Cooverjee, and seven deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	Lorenzo	Rautch	Batavia.
	Puttialla (s).....	Macaulay	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer India to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
5 Brenda ..... Mickeley ..... Glasgow, Jan 18.
6 Ava (s) ..... Bean ..... Rangoon, June 30.
,, Australs(s)on. Oates ..... Southampton, May 30.
,, Marguerite ..... Barjolle ..... Pondicherry, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Steamers Navarino and Madras. Ships Batavia, Canada and Rodgauntlet.

PASSENGERS.

Per Australia—Mrs Mare Menguenta, Mr Saix, Mr H Paget, Mr S Hume, Lt H L Clark, Mr H S P Davis, Mr G Lloyd, Mr Murray, Dr C Glashier, Mr C B Griffith, Mr and Mrs W T Woods, Dr and Mrs Palmer, Mr F M Zoo, Mr Lonsbrudini.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Brenda—City of Madrid.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
7 Clive (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—3 casks glassware, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.
Trentham Hall s—26 cases portwine, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Olympia s—1 hogshead port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Bulkow s—100 cases champagne, Geo. R. Purvis and Co.
Pekin s—4 cases medicine of other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee ⅓ casks and 1 case hardware, Heptoola Shaikadom and Co ; 10 kegs iron nails, Moosajee Esmaljee.
Bernina s—4 cases medicine of other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Assyria s—10 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—124½ cwts myrabollams, Kessowjee Ruttonsee.
Stockbridge—150 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj ; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Bernina s—24 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 6 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Hurry Bhanjee ; 70 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund ; 66 bales wool, Mahasookram Hurjiaram ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Trentham Hall s—14 bales cotton, Cooverjee Toolseedas ; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 75 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Bellona s—200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 76 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—803½ cwts linseed, and 803½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli, Brothers ; 63½ cwts dry ginger, Toolseedas Cursondass ; 92 chests tea, Forbes and Co ; 583 cwts cloves, Dadabhoy Doosa ; 185½ cwts cloves, M C Ebram ; 28½ cwts gum and 30 cwts lac, Poonja Jewraj ; 66½ cwts M of P shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 5 cwts 12 teeth, Mareally Soomar ; 14 cwts E teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker ; 7 bales skins, Goolamhoosein Mahamed ; 9 bales skins, Edward Bales and Co ; 25 cwts deer horns, Keshbhoy Nensey ; 14 bundles skins, Moya Burkhurdar Alla ; 13 bales skins, Caderbux Elalbux.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 9th July 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·734
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·921
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ·8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	80·0
General Direction of Wind.....WSW, NW, WSW, SSE, SE, SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	247
Fall of Rain	2·03
Total fall during the month	23·83
,, year	44·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July...	0·04

HIGH COURT—JULY. 11.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Summary Suit.

237-78—Jefferson and P Josi Vuzoonjee Hurjee vs Jaijee.

LONG CAUSES.

5-78—Crawford and B—Foolwahoo vs G Vulubdass—Remington H and C.
746-78—Mr. Turner—T F Ruttonsey vs F A Ruttonsey and another—Anstey and H.
500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Maneckjee Petit—Craigie L and O.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and others—Remington, H and G.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Judgment.

631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.

For further directions.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Sewjee Kullianjee vs Chatoorbhooj Dewjee and others—Jefferson and F.

LONG CAUSES.

253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Sulliman and others—Cregie, L and O.—In person.
17-78—Pestonjee and K—Soonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colah walla—Muljee and B.
622-69—Macfarlane and G—Esmi bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Manockbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
77-78—Bhalshunker N—Narrotumdass Bapposa vs Dewcerbai—Macfarlane and G.
218-78—Bhalshunker N—Shriman Goswani Shri, &c, vs Goswani Shri Girdharilaljee, &c,—Rimington, H and C.
226-78—Ardaseer and H—D Hormusjee Patel vs Joseph Abramovitz.
230-78—M M Munshi—Movarjee Jaitha and another vs Hoorjee Cookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
248-78—Fletcher and S—The New D P S and W Co vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Hailes, Col, 8th Madras N I, from furlough, from England.
Keith, Surg. on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Lucas, Lieut Col, R A, fromleave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 10th July 1878.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut C Russel, R H A, to be Station Staff Officer at Kirkee.
Capt C M Erskine, offig. 3rd Squadron Comdr Poona Horse, to officiate as Comdt of the Aden Troop.
Major A J Doig is placed on general duty, Baroda.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Poona station, Regimental Order dated April 23, directing Major W T Eden, to take charge of the depot, 26th Regt N I.
2nd Regt Sind Horse—Regimental Order dated May 9, directing Lieut J. Monteith, offig Squadron Officer, to officiate 3rd Squadron Comdr.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence.
Lieut A E Studd, to England, to appear before a med board.
Lieut W H Suart, R H A, from July 15 to Oct 15, to Lucknow, on private affairs.
Capt W H Auchinlock, R A, from July 1 to Oct 31, within the Presidency, on private affairs,
Capt M Murphy, H M's 15th Foot, to England, to appear before a med board.
Lieut Col J J Elder, 6th Regt N I, to the Neilgherries, for 80 days, on med certifte.
Lieut W J Orr, on famine relief duty, Mysore, leave from June 20 to Sept 19, on med certfte.
Surg Major F W Wader to England, to appear before a med board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

The services of Lieut A P Thornton, Officiating Political Assistant, and Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

The services of Lieut H M Temple, Officiating Political Assistant, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet. Lieut-Col J R S Henderson, Madras Staff Corps.

Major M G W Lillan, Military Accountant, 2nd, class, 1st grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Captain C O A E S Carter, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Major R G Saunders, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Captain G W Sawyer, Assistant Military Accountant, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class ; but to continue to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Major H G Pritchard, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and Captain J A Mailey, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Major Pritchard.

Captain J A Mailey, Assistant Military Accountant and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Major Saunders.

Lieut W H LeG Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, vice Captain Mailey.

Major C B Burlton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Major C J Jones, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major S A T Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut M R Spence, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieut Mansfield, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation.

Captain J M D Lewes, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

Lieut F D Welchman, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Captain W G G Johnstone may officiate as Wing Commander, 3rd Infantry. Lieut E W St G Welchman, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer 5th Infantry on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel W C Gott, Bengal Infantry, private affairs, for ten months.
Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G B Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for eighteen months.
Surgeon-Major J C Shaw, private affairs, for two years.
Lieut-Colonel J B Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India six months' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the date of leaving India.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service :—
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H A Dwyer, Ordinary pension £456-5, Annuity £568-12.
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R F Webster, Ordinary pension £2645, Annuity £468-6.
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L R Christopher, Ordinary pension £456-5, Annuity £568-12.
The services of Surgeon J Moorhead, M D, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Anderson, 1st class Engineer attached to the Indian Government Dockyard at Bombay, to be Foreman of the Factory, with effect from the 1st April.
Mr E G Wells, Officiating Superintendent of the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, is granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G McEwen is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Examiner, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.
Mr W A Bagley, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Establishment, temporarily attached to the N-W Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.
Mr R K William, Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is re-transferred to the office of the Government Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.
Lieutenant-Colonel E C S Williams, C I E, R E, Director of State Railways, Central System, and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from 1st July.
With reference to Notification of the Bombay Government, dated 18th June, placing the services of Colonel J S Trevor, R E, at the disposal of the Government of India, that officer is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Colonel E C S Williams, R E, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 2.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—10th N I—Lieut Hewett, 14th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.
Lieut Fool—S G Wards, Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Fort William to Meean Meer, for general duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Hussars—Lieut Jackson, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Captain S G Smyth, to England, to appear before a medical Board.
5th Foot—Captain H E P Thomas to remain in England from the 14th August to the 14th November, on urgent private affairs.
18th Foot—Captain J G Butts, to Kasauli, from the 20th April to the 19th October, on medical certificate.
51st Foot—Captain B H B Kennett, to Simla, from the 1st July to the 31st December, on private affairs.
Surgeon Major W L Farmer to England, to appear before a medical board.
Surgeon W G Martelli to England, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ..... 14th, 8h. 46·0m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 11	.....	5 31	6 39	9 17 m	2 17 m
				9 45 a	3 14 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 32	6 39	10 15 m	3 15 m
				10 46 a	4 15 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	11 0 a	4 2 m
				10 38 a	5 3 a
Sun. 14	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	11 38 m	4 54 m
				11 22 a	5 43 a
Mon. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	0 16 a	5 37 m
				.....	6 21 a
Tues. 16	English Mail expected.	5 33	6 39	0 6 m	6 13 m
				0 41 a	6 54 a
Wed. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	0 43 m	6 47 m
				1 44 a	7 29 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AWDRY—July 6th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Captain Ambrose Awdry, R. E., of a daughter.
FOWLER—July 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of James Fowler, Palghat, of a daughter.
MAUGHAN—July 5th, at Gadarwarra, the wife of J. A. Maughan, M.E., Agent and Manager, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, prematurely of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

HECQUET—July 3rd, at Morhur, Gya State Railway, Maria Louise Hecquet, the infant daughter of Mr. Hecquet, aged 8 days.
IRVINE—March 30th, Drowned, off the French coast, near Calais, while gallantly attempting to communicate with the shore, from the wreck of the British Ship "Girone," of which he was 2nd officer, Patrick, eldest son of Major-General Alexander Irvine, R. S. C. (Retired.)
JONES—July 3rd, at Almorah, Winnie, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones, aged 1 year, 10 months and 18 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

THE British Government is determined to lose no time in taking possession of Cyprus. Three British regiments have been ordered to start at once from Malta to garrison this latest acquisition ; and it is said that the Indian contingent will also be sent to Cyprus, though we think such a movement is improbable, as Indian troops cannot be permanently stationed abroad without their families, and they cost too much by themselves to be worth keeping in the Mediterranean. The English papers seem to treat the cession as affording a fresh guarantee for the security of the Suez Canal route, and there can be no doubt that Cyprus, from its situation, will be a very convenient place of resort for an English squadron engaged in watching the Mediterranean terminus of the Canal, and that England has long required a station further to the East than Malta. But the Suez Canal will not be threatened for a long time to come. What England requires to protect now is the approach to India through Turkey in Asia and Persia, and the possession of Cyprus will not help her in this respect, now that Russia has become mistress of the Black Sea and Armenia. No wonder, therefore, that Russia does not object to the latest extension of the British Empire. Other Continental nations are naturally not so well pleased. They look upon the transaction as only another instance of English perfidy ; and we are surprised that France, in particular, allows her representatives to remain at a Congress after the proofs that have been given that England made a compromise with Russia before sending plenipotentiaries to Berlin, and secured for herself a position in the Levant which will shut out the influence of any other European Power over the fate of either Syria or Egypt.

THE Viceroy's letter to the Secretary of State attempting to justify the passing of the Vernacular Press Act furnishes plenty of reasons for the condemnation of that singular measure of retrogression. It narrates the history of the Act, and the story of its inception is one of the most cogent illustrations of the fact that at the time the Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Council and smuggled into law at one sitting there was not the slightest reason—at all events, none which should have attracted the serious attention of a body of statesmen—for its preparation. In 1875 the Secretary of State drew the attention of the Government of India to certain articles in a vernacular newspaper which sought to justify the Gaekwar of Baroda's attempt to poison the British Resident, and while leaving the authorities here to decide whether such writing could be punished under the Penal Code, he remarked that the dissemination of similar writings among the natives "could not "be allowed without danger to individuals and "to the interests of Government itself." In the despatches published in the last *Gazette of India*, this allusion to Lord Salisbury's opinions is of course intended to suggest that the necessity for curbing the Native Press had first been recognised in England, and that all the Government of India had done was to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of State. But it must not be forgotten that when Lord Salisbury called the attention of the Government of India to certain vernacular writings, the country was in the midst of great political excitement ; whereas, when Lord Lytton and his colleagues passed the Act which will always be identified with whatever reputation survives them, India was in a state of profound peace. In 1875 one of the most powerful native princes in the country was on his trial for an attempt to murder, and the whole Mahratta community were agitated at the indignity which they imagined had been cast upon one of the ruling members of their race. The Brahmans at Poona and elsewhere did all they could to increase the agitation, as they were afraid that one of their most lucrative sources of wealth would be taken away from them. The vernacular newspapers were of course inspired by Brahman intriguers and wrote so viciously against the British Government that we ourselves, seeing the effect which such writings might have upon the already-inflamed mind of a numerous and warlike race, were among the foremost to urge that the public interests required a gag to be put upon the Vernacular Press, and we believe it was the extracts which we reprinted from several native organs that first attracted Lord Salisbury's attention to the seriousness of the crisis. If these native papers had had their own way—had the Brahmans been successful in their wire-pulling—there would have been a much more serious rising of the Baroda populace than the riot which ended in the *fiasco* of Luxmeebhai's son being placed on the throne for a few minutes ; and a Mahratta rising in Baroda would in all probability have spread among the Mahrattas not only in this Presidency but throughout Central India, where in the territories of Holkar, Scindia, and the congeries of small States that are scattered throughout that part of the country, the Mahratta adventurer finds a congenial home. Compare a time of fierce excitement like that with the time when Lord Lytton passed his Vernacular Press Act ! *Then* the Act would have had a *raison d'être* ; *now* it has none whatever. The attempt therefore to make Lord Salisbury appear to be the original suggestor of the Gagging Act is unfair and a failure, and it would have served Lord Lytton's purpose better if he could have shown that when India was perfectly quiet the late Secretary of State ever went out of his way to recommend the introduction of such an instrument of political discord as this Vernacular Press Act has proved to be. After Lord Salisbury wrote to the Government of India about the seditious utterances of the vernacular papers during the Baroda crisis, Lord Northbrook contemplated taking severe measures with certain Mahratta papers, but, after consultations with the legal authorities, he did not think it advisable to proceed in the matter. There could be no doubt that the seditious language of the Native Press could have been brought under the Penal Code, but there was just a doubt as to how such language would be construed in a court of justice, and rather than run the risk of a failure to convict, and of exciting the popular mind in the way a trial of a native editor would be certain to do, Lord Northbrook's Government decided that "it was not advisable to institute "prosecutions in these and other cases in which "the language used is such as might be consi-"dered to come within the provisions of the "law." Lord Northbrook's successor has, however, shown that this fear was unfounded, for the trial of the native editors at Surat has proved not only that the provisions of the Penal Code suffice to ensure the punishment of writers of sedition, but that what is to be dreaded in India is the abuse of the powers thus confided to the Government and not the spread of disaffection through sympathy with the victims of a State prosecution. The Government is, in fact, so powerful that it can by a single prosecution extinguish freedom of opinion throughout a whole Presidency.

It appears that when the idea of passing the Vernacular Press Act was germinating, the Government of India invited the opinions of local Governments upon these three points—(1) whether the explanation attached to section 124 A of the Penal Code should be modified, (2) whether provision should be made for taking security from proprietors of native presses, (3) whether a law similar to the Peace Preservation Act of Ireland should be enacted. For reasons of its own the Government of India has not considered it advisable to publish the opinions of the local Governments, although doubtless they would have been interesting studies of the ideas Indian Governors and Lieutenant-Governors hold on the subject of personal liberty and the freedom of the press. Lord Lytton says generally that with the exception of the Government of Madras, all the local Governments were unanimously of opinion that a special law was needed for the control of the Native Press, and in favour of the second and third proposals submitted for their consideration by the Government of India. On the strength of these opinions, whatever they may have been, Lord Lytton decided upon introducing the Bill which became law on the 1st April. But the Bill differed from the model Irish Act in a most essential particular, inasmuch as it excluded the jurisdiction of civil or criminal courts in regard to any proceedings purporting to be taken under it. What the public would like to know is whether, when the Government of India called upon local Governments to say what they thought about introducing an Act on the model of the Irish Act, they were at the same time told that one of the most important provisions of that Act was to be excised. If they were not, it follows that the Government of India is acting unfairly in leading the public to infer that it had received the support of all the local Governments in passing the Vernacular Press Act in the shape which it subsequently assumed. Opinions approving of an Act like the Irish Act could not be held applicable to an Act that finally differed from the Irish Act in an essential particular which was designed by the English Legislature for the express purpose of permitting an accused person to obtain a fair trial in a regular court of justice. If, however, local Governments were informed that they were asked to approve of an Irish Act expurgated of its leading principle of public justice, and if they did approve of it, then the fact is only characteristic of the administration of India. In the United Kingdom the authorities are content to abide by the justice meted out in the established courts ; in India, imperialised officials will not trust to courts of justice—in which they pay a peculiar compliment to the judgment and sense of fair-play of our public law-givers—but aim at having absolute power in their own hands, whereby they can do as they please. With the exception of the Duke of Buckingham, who still retains some sturdy principles of fair-play in his composition, we do not suppose, judging from the eagerness with which Mr. Ashley Eden applied the Press Act to several unfortunate editors in Bengal, that any one of the local Governors or Lieutenant-Governors would have objected to the Viceroy's suggestions even if they had been told that it was intended to deprive native newspaper proprietors and editors of the benefits of a trial in a court of justice ; but it is a pity that their opinions were not published, for then there could have been no doubt upon the subject.

Lord Cranbrook's reply to the history of Lord Lytton's Act does not exhibit any singular ability, but it nevertheless, though giving a kind of support to that measure, shows that the Secretary of State could not quite stomach several of its extraordinary and un-English principles. The latter part of his Minute endeavours to eliminate as many of the mischievous provisions of the Act as he could do consistently with giving a general approval to the proceedings of the Viceroy, and the result is that the fathers and god-fathers of the original Act will scarcely be able to recognise it when it comes into force in its amended shape. The native who supported the Bill in the Governor-General's Council stated his belief that native editors wrote so-called libels mainly under the influence of "folly and a spirit of "braggadocio." The Secretary of State remarks that if this is true the few opportunities these writers have had of understanding the limits of justifiable criticism ought to be borne in mind, and he is therefore inclined to think that a system of pecuniary fines, leviable under bonds, would be more applicable to their case than criminal prosecutions for an offence which may conceivably entail a punishment so heavy as transportation for life. He also disapproves of that part of the Act which was designed to make offic

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS AND BATOUM.

BERLIN, JULY 9.

At to-day's sitting of Congress it was settled that Batoum is to be a free port and essentially a commercial port.

RUSSIA AND THE CESSION OF CYPRUS.

Prince Gortschakoff to-day declared to Lord Beaconsfield that Russia has no objection to the transfer of the island of Cyprus to England.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Government had received no information that the Turko-English Convention regarding Cyprus had been formally communicated to the Powers.

OPINIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The greater part of the Continental Press comment unfavourably on the Turko-English convention, which they speak of as an astute bargain.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave London to take charge of the Government of the Island of Cyprus on Saturday next.

THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR CYPRUS.

The 42nd Black Watch, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, have been ordered to prepare to embark for Cyprus immediately. It is probable that the Indian Contingent will also be sent there.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here to-day; and Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Cathay, with the outward English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here to-day for Bombay at 1 p. m.

LONDON, JULY 9, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1/16
40s. Mule Twist	0-9/16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ per cent. do.	79¾
5% per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115⅜
Bar Silver	52⅛d.

Departure.—Byculla.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 10.

THE barometer has risen during the past twenty-four hours in Northern India, especially at Jacobabad and Lahore. It is falling slowly in Southern India, Northern Bengal and Assam. Wind directions are abnormal in Northern India. North-easterly winds prevail at Lucknow, Bareilly, Roorkee, Delhi; south-westerly winds at Calcutta and neighbourhood. The sky is less clouded to-day in Madras peninsula and Southern Bengal. Heavy rainfall continues in Upper India. Seventy-two tenths inch fall during day at Bareilly; thirty-six tenths Delhi; six tenths Roorkee; five tenths Lucknow. Fair rain in Behar and Benares division; two inches at Patna, thirteen tenths at Benaresa were registered to-day. Light scattered showers in Bengal. Moderate rain in Bombay and Madras presidencies. Three-tenths fell at Masulipatam, Bellary, and Bangalore. Eighteen tenths fell at Ajmere and four tenths at Multan.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 10.

CANNANORE, 5-35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer max. 85; min. 73; W. B. 80; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 3 cents.

DARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind WNW. 4; thermometer 81·5; barometer 29·897. Fall of rain 79 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 1 inch 43 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 60 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	42 38	47 10	46 38
July 9 Tuesday	2 2	.....	.....
10 Wednesday	.....	1 90	2 10
Total.....	44 40	49 90	48 48
Fall up to 10th July 1877.....	.....	28 59	29 30
Do. do. 9th do.	30 57	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Broach on the 8th inst., says:—We have had splendid rains here; in fact, we want a little fine weather now. The seed in some places has been washed out of the ground. The rainfall has exceeded 12 inches. We have very good accounts from all the districts, and I quite agree with Mr. Robb, of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., that this is one of the old Guserat monsoons, from the manner in which it is falling.

SURAT, 10th July.—Rainfall up to 9 this morning 12 cents. Weather rainy.

BROACH, 10th.—76 cents. more rain to 6 a.m. to-day. Expect more as the weather is thick and cloudy.

BARODA, 10th.—Rainfall 43 cents. Weather cloudy.

AHMEDABAD, 10th.—Rainfall 81 cents. yesterday.

VERAMGAUM, 10th.—Rainfall 31 cents. Weather fair.

WUDWAN, 10th.—Yesterday none.

POONA.—We had splendid rain on Monday night and on Tuesday morning, and the climate is delightful now. The air is soft and moist; perhaps a little trying at first to those who have been grilled up during the hot weather, but it must be the weather in the main. This has indeed been seasonable rain in every respect, and we are thankful for the change that has taken place during the past week. The water over the bund is rising steadily, with a strong current which carries everything before it.—*Deccan Herald.*

MADRAS, MONDAY, 4 p. m.—We had heavy rain between 3 and 5 yesterday morning; the sky was overcast during the day; and the temperature low. Early this morning blue black clouds banked up all along the eastern horizon, and heavy rain should have fallen in our neighbourhood. Only a few drops fell in Madras, and the clouds broke up and were driven seawards. The thermometer in the shade stands at only 83° this afternoon. There is not much wind. The sea is calm.—*Mail.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, attended by Captain Frith, A. D. C., arrived at Bombay by the mail train yesterday morning. Miss Temple arrived by the evening train, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac and Dr. Waters. His Excellency transacted business at the Secretariat yesterday, and we hear that he spoke rather strongly to Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, about the delay that has occurred in giving effect to the resolution of the Municipal Corporation in favour of a complete system of drainage for this city. To-day Sir Richard Temple proposes to devote some hours to the inspection of public buildings and local improvements. It is understood that His Excellency, after seeing Sir John and Lady Strachey off by to-morrow's mail steamer, will proceed to Dhoolia on Saturday and stay there some few days. He will, however, probably return to Gunnesh Khind, Poona, by Friday, the 19th instant, as he has a garden party on that day.

WE regret to announce the death in England of Mr. George Larcom, Political Agent of the Bombay Government for the territory of Jinjeera. A correspondent who knew him intimately sends us the following account of his adventurous career:—George Larcom was born on the 18th March, 1840. He was the eldest son of the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Askew Larcom, Baronet, K.C.B., a Major-General in the Army, having commenced life in 1820 in the Royal Engineers), D. C., LL.D., and F.R.S., and his mother was Georgina, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B. He was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards entered the Rifle Brigade, and served in it up to the time of the Umboyla campaign. He was a first class linguist, having passed in Hindustanee, Persian, Pushtoo, and, subsequently, in Mahratee. After leaving the Rifle Brigade he travelled in Afghanistan dressed as a native, and resided in Cabul for more than two years. Had he been discovered his throat would have been cut to a certainty. None of his relations, during this time, knew where he was, and they had friends looking for him all over India. I remember well his turning up in Bombay dressed as a Mahomedan, and through the assistance of Major Godfrey Clerk, of the Rifle Brigade, Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere, we dressed him up in European clothes and obtained him a passage to England. In 1867 he returned to India with a letter from Lord Mayo (one of his father's most intimate friends) to Sir Seymour FitzGerald, who gave him an appointment in the Police at Nassick. This post he held until the disturbances at Jinjeera compelled the British Government to take over the criminal jurisdiction of that country, when Larcom was appointed Political Agent. A better appointment, I suppose, never was made. During the time he held office there, he kept a lot of the most ruffianly scoundrels in perfect order, and was literally beloved by everyone in that country. He died on the 16th June, poor fellow, at his father's place in Hampshire, Heathfield, Fareham, aged 38. Before leaving India he contracted a most uncommon disease, almost unheard of in this country, known by the name of exophthalmic goitre. The mail before last I received a most cheerful letter from him, and by this mail I learn that he died suddenly from a stroke of paralysis. He was a first rate rider, and a magnificent sporting shot, with either gun or rifle; and many a tiger and panther has he killed during his residence in Jinjeera. Very few people in India knew poor "Billy Larcom," as he was nicknamed, thoroughly, for he was not a man to make new friends, but those who did know him like myself knew how well to appreciate him, and God help the man who ever spoke an evil word of a friend in his presence! They say if people only knew what their friends spoke of them behind their backs no two members of society would be upon speaking terms. I believe this, but Billy Larcom was the solitary exception to prove the rule. He had many enemies to speak evil of him but the whole time I knew him I never heard him speak an unkind word of a single soul. And I am sure he never did an unkind action in his life. He was a truly kind, safe, and warm-hearted friend.

WE understand that the Government of India have recently addressed the Secretary of State regarding the selection of candidates for the Forest Service in India, their attention having apparently been drawn to the matter by the gradual falling away in the numbers of the candidates who annually present themselves for examination for admission to this service. One unsatisfactory result is derived from this state of things, namely, the necessity, which exists with a small number of candidates, of being guided in selection almost entirely by the number of marks obtained by the candidate under examination to the exclusion of such important considerations as constitution, physique, habits and modes of life, &c. To increase the number of candidates the Government of India think that no reasonable effort should be spared. They believe that the most efficient remedy would be the improvement of the emoluments of the professionally educated officers of the department in India, and also the provision of better prospects of promotion than at present exist. They also suggest that the upper limit of age for admission to the service should be 22 years. This *inter alia* might have the effect of attracting to the Forest Service many of the men who fail for the Civil Service—men who have made up their minds for an Indian career, and who would gladly avail themselves of the time which the raising of the limit of age would afford them. They recommend that the examination papers should receive wide circulation in all English schools and Universities, and they are of opinion that in view of the hardships, exposure, and disease incidental to the Forest Service in India, the medical examination should be as strict as possible, and exclude all not possessed of really sound constitutions. This condition, however, could obviously only be applied to the improved state of matters desired by Government under which a large number of candidates would yearly present themselves for examination.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered that the white patrol jacket lately sanctioned may be worn by departmental officers when His Excellency's orders.

A CALCUTTA paper gives some particulars regarding the open-air meeting of sub-registrars, at Tradore, which was held on Kishnaghur on the 29th ultimo. It was attended by upwards of a thousand people, who all sat on the grass. Ram Raton Konndu was unanimously voted to the Chair. The Chairman made an able speech, in which he said, that at present the extreme suffering of the people unfitted them to bear any more taxation, especially of the nature of the impending Licence-tax, against which he moved that the meeting should memorialize the Government. The motion was agreed to. It was also resolved that a petition should be sent to England, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of procuring signatures to the document. Similar meetings have been held at Dacca and Hatkhola.

WITH reference to our paragraph about the Thakore of Palitana, wherein he was accused of having ill-treated Amarsey Paruch and others, we are informed that Mr. Fitzgerald having submitted the matter to the Political Agent in Kattywar, the latter officer decided that Palitana being a second class State, the British Government could not interfere. Mr. Amarsey has been accordingly made over to the tender mercies of the Thakore. What his fate will be remains to be seen.

THE *Madras Times*—During the last few days a change has come over the complexion of things. It would now appear that the monsoon was only late, that it had not failed. The experience which we have had in Madras during the past nine days—from the first of July, in fact—has been shared in nearly all parts of the Presidency. North and South and West of us the rains have descended and the floods (in bountiful, not disastrous, measure) have come, causing hope to spring where before was despair. Ploughing and sowing can now be taken in hand with confidence, and hope of a good crop be cherished—that is, if the rains continue. The signs of their doing so are abundant, and while not too ready to discount the future, we think all may take heart of grace and believe that calamity is not to be heaped upon calamity; and renewed distress afflict and trouble this sorely-bested Presidency, this year at least. The whole horizon, as we write, is dark with heavily-laden clouds, and the darker the sky the more certain ground for hopefulness. The earnest and energetic action of the Government in preparing for the worst, and letting the fact be known that they were ready for contingencies, deserves handsome acknowledgment. Confidence would be begotten in the suffering people as they saw that, before they were too far gone, provision for sustenance at least was at hand, and that they might live to try yet another season. A firm front and a confident cheerful mien in the face of disaster on the part of authorities in India, is as fruitful for good as the exhibition of similar qualities by the captain and officers of a vessel in distress. It is matter for congratulation that, after so prolonged a period of disaster, our Government can be so hopeful—a hopefulness born of preparedness and not founded on ignorance. We trust the sequel will prove that their careful preparations were unnecessary, a hope which we are sure they, too, will share.

IN March last the Government of India recommended for the Secretary of State's consideration a scheme, proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, for grading the subordinate officers in the Educational Department. The scheme which was supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was approved by the Government of India with a modification. The Secretary of State now concurs with that Government in thinking that seven classes will be quite sufficient; and on the understanding that the expense involved is to be charged to the Provincial revenues of the Lower Provinces has sanctioned the proposed arrangement.

DR. KIRK, H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, reports that in May he paid a visit to Kilwa, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the nature of the caravans that were said to be bringing from the Nyasea districts. He took advantage of the movements of H. M. S. Vestal for this purpose; but the time allowed was so short that he was unable to obtain much information from personal inspection. But he was able to make suitable measures for obtaining hereafter trustworthy information regarding the extent, &c. of the slave trade on that coast. Dr. Kirk, however, discovered that several parties which set out a year ago had returned only a few days before his arrival, bringing down about 200 elephant tusks from Nyassa; and as far as he was able to discover, few, if any, slaves accompanied these trading parties. He also ascertained that the Chief Mponda, whose departure from the lake had been heard of sometime previously, had nearly arrived at the coast; and that others, sent by Mataka and Makangira, were not far off. On the whole Dr. Kirk is of opinion that the slave trade is in abeyance at Kilwa, and that the people are rapidly taking to other means of living, and to the development of the local resources of their country which had been utterly neglected as long as the slave trade continued.

WE understand that the Government of India have modified the rules regarding emigration from the port of Calcutta in the following point:—Emigrant vessels leaving that port for the West Indies will be required in future to be provided with the automatic ventilator invented by Mr. Thiers of New Orleans. Should any inconvenience, however, arise from want of longer notice in introducing the apparatus in ships chartered for the coming season, the Government of India, should it be thought desirable by the Secretary of State and the Secretary for the Colonies, are prepared to postpone the introduction of the new rules until the commencement of the emigration season of 1879-80.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has declined to accede to the request contained in a memorial from Mr. G. K. Webster for the grant to him of a special invalid pension in excess of that admissible under the rules, on the ground that his case is adequately met by existing rules.

THE *Englishman's* Weekly thus writes of the commotions in the Calcutta Municipality:—"After the somewhat stormy meeting of the 22nd of June, it was quite a relief to find that, at the adjourned meeting of the 29th, our municipal representatives went in for indecency and absurdity as their chief arguments. The antiquarian, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, would excuse a native plumber, who had forfeited his licence, because 'some people in Calcutta lived with other men's wives!' The sequence of the argument is rather difficult to see, but the learned doctor has lately been so much engaged with his second-hand discovery of a new era to refute General Cunningham that we may excuse his getting a little mixed in his arguments. Then he branched off into something about the rate collector's 'juvenile immorality,' and there is no saying where he would have ended if he had not been called to order by the Chairman. Another native member then called some one 'a liar' under any circumstances, and the Chairman produced his attempt at wit, by remarking that they had 'a lecture on juvenile immorality in a water pipe,' a joke the point of which, after reading carefully through all the reports of the meeting, I fail to see. But still a good deal of business was got through, as the attempts at wit of our representatives waste, on the whole, less time than their wrangles."

THE *Indian Daily News*—If any inexperienced dwellers in Calcutta want to understand how cases are got up in the mofussil, and the uses of the Bengal Police, let them study the history of the "Meherpore Murder Case," as it has been unfolded in the late trial at the High Court. With the verdict of the jury we do not think that any unprejudiced people of average common sense will incline to quarrel. The tale brought forward by the prosecution is improbable on the face of it, if not impossible, and the witnesses had not even been decently drilled; they broke down egregiously. This much-declaimed-about "Meherpore Murder Case" turns out to be, in short, yet another instance of the vague, malignant, utterly stupid sort of accusation the rabid section of the Indian Press delights to encourage. It has had its way, however, this section; and, because of it, Mr. White has had to stand a trial, and been put to great expense, and made to endure indignities and imprisonment. We consider that the district authorities, to have been frightened by this clamour into sending up such an absurd case for trial, have shown themselves culpably weak. We are glad, nevertheless that they did send it up, for now one more occasion to blaspheme against English injustice has been done away with, and once more the cruel wiles of the Bengal police have been exposed. Two or three dozen more of such cases might perhaps work for good, might even, because of the exposures they provoked, lead to a demolition of this curse to the country. In the meantime, why should magistrates and judges discourage prosecutions for perjury? It may be true enough that nineteen times out of twenty, the people who perjure themselves in Bengal only do what they need for self-preservation in doing it, and are not responsible agents. But then, under the English system of law procedure we English have introduced into Bengal, the perjuries of these people may suffice to hang a dozen innocent men, or to send a hundred such to jail. As a matter of fact, that is what does happen. Would it not be more reasonable—more, at any rate, in the interest of society, instead of allowing perjures to go scot-free, to punish them with the utmost severity whenever possible, and so give innocent people a chance?

THE WORK OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

THE Paris Postal Congress concluded its deliberations on the 10th ultimo after a session lasting four weeks. In the first week, as already announced, two Committees were formed, the one to consider projects of a new convention and of the detailed Regulations for working it, the other to consider projects concerning articles with value declared, and Post Office Money Orders. A long discussion took place in the Committee meeting as to the advisability of allowing the transmission of coin bullion or precious articles in registered letters; and the result was a decision against such permission. The only way of transmitting articles of the kind in question will be under the arrangement made for the exchange of articles with value declared, and for Post Office Money Orders.

In the third week's proceedings of the Congress, the draft of the new international convention prepared by one of the two Committees had passed the Congress with but few alterations.

The title of the Union has been changed from that of "General Postal Union" to "Universal Postal Union."

The Articles relating to correspondence between the Lands for use in correspondence with other countries of the Union has been made compulsory; and this will practically open the way for the introduction in India for inland Post Cards also.

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It would be premature to say what the actual Indian rates will be, for the table of conversion as between Indian and French money has not yet been fixed, that being a matter left for the detailed regulations yet to be drawn out. But so far as concerns letters it is probable that the Post Office will seek to impose more than 3 annas per ½ oz., or 4½ annas via Brindisi. For Post Cards the rates will perhaps be 1½ annas or 2 annas via Brindisi. And for packets or printed papers there will probably be a reduction from the present 1¼ anna per 2 ozs. to 1 anna or 2 annas via Brindisi.

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In the last week of the session of the Congress, the German proposal for the conclusion of a general international agreement respecting the exchange of parcels was not agreed to, and so the parcel post will remain as heretofore the subject of special agreements between the countries interested. The proposal for a general international agreement upon the subject was almost universally admitted; but the existing monopolies of such traffic held in many quarters by private agencies (railways, steam companies, &c.,) placed a bar upon its present adoption.

The project for the exchange of articles with value declared, or as it may be called the transmission of valuables under a system of postal insurance, has been adopted; but it is optional with each country to enter into, or hold aloof from, the arrangement. It is not probable that the Indian Administration will seek to join in the international arrangement until the inland system of insurance so recently introduced has been somewhat developed. This will probably soon be the case, as the measure has already been largely availed of, and promises to be marked by rapid growth. An international money order system has also been arranged, but this also is a matter of option to each country. In India the overland money orders, although originally introduced by the Post Office are now in the charge of the Separate Money Order Branch of the Accounts Department under the Comptroller. It is not known how far the new international system will suit the Indian Department of accounts. The table of equivalents for the currencies of different countries includes the following: for India 5 centimes = ½ anna, 10 centimes, =2 annas, 25 centimes=2 annas. Applying this to the minimum rates of charge allowed by the convention we get the following results:

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RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE trial of Mr. C. R. Bedford was commenced on Monday, in the Sessions Court at Sholapore, before Mr. Pollen, Judge, and five assessors, three Europeans and two natives, viz:—Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. R. Shannon, Mr. J. E. Manley, Mr. Ramchunder Guneeh, and Mr. Mahadew Narayen.

Mr. Branson, barrister, of Bombay, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Gill, barrister of Bombay, for Mr. Bedford; and Mr. Manockshaw and Mr. Guneah Wassudew for two native prisoners, Benechund and Rowjee, who were charged along with him.

Mr. Bedford had been committed on three charges, viz:—that on the 31st January 1877, he being then Traffic Superintendent on the G. I. P. line between Deeksal and Sholapore, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of 40 bags of wheat which were alleged to be in his charge by virtue of his office; that in August 1877 he received a bribe as an inducement to commit a certain act; and that between January and August 1877, he abetted the other two prisoners in bringing a false suit against the G. I. P. Railway in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Sholapore. Benechund was committed on the same charges as Mr. Bedford, with the addition of another charge of receiving stolen goods; and Rowjee was committed on charges of receiving a bribe and bringing a false suit.

Mr. Branson, before the prisoners were charged, said he thought he could not proceed on the second charge, of receiving a bribe, as it was a totally separate offence, based on a distinct set of facts.

Mr. Gill said the same objection applied to the first and second charges being taken together, and he asked the Court to call upon the prosecution to elect which of the three charges they would proceed upon.

Mr. Manockshaw took the same objection on behalf of his client.

Mr. Branson said the objection to the second charge being taken with the others did not apply to the first and third, and asked to have the first and third proceeded on as alternate charges. He should be able to show that Mr. Bedford, who was superior to the Station Masters on his part of the line, did, on the 31st January 1877, cause 40 bags to be delivered to Benechund certain goods which had been consigned to Rowjee in such a manner as to make it appear that there had been no delivery at all, and for the purpose of allowing Rowjee to sue the Railway Company on the allegation that they never had been delivered. It was customary to give to consignees of goods a gate pass, which had to be given up at the goods yard gate as the goods were taken out to act as a voucher for their positive delivery; and in this case it would be proved that in consequence of a conspiracy between Bedford and the other prisoners and a delivery clerk named Balcrishna, the goods were allowed to be taken from the yard without the gate pass being given up. If it was not proved that Mr. Bedford was in charge of the goods, there could be no breach of trust, but if he could be proved to have conspired with a person under his orders, and who had the actual charge, and so contrived that there should appear to be no delivery in order that a suit might be brought against the company on that ground, that would be an abetment of the bringing of a false claim. It mattered not that the claim was brought in August,—the abetment was the offence complete on the day they agreed that the goods should be passed out without a pass in order that it might appear as if there had been no delivery of the goods. Therefore, he submitted those two charges must stand together in the alternative. Either Mr. Bedford had committed criminal breach of trust in having charge over the goods and passed them in this very grossly fraudulent way, or he had abetted in bringing a false charge against the Railway Company.

The Judge decided that the first and third charges could be proceeded with.

Mr. Gill objected to the two charges being heard together, on the ground that they did not come within the provisions of section 454, as "a single act or set of acts of such a nature that it is doubtful which offence has been committed."

The prisoners were then formally charged. Mr. Bedford, when asked to plead, said "I am not guilty." The two other prisoners also pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Branson in opening the case for the prosecution, said that before he stated the nature of the evidence on which he intended to rely, it would be as well perhaps for him to give a short sketch of the system adopted at the station so as to explain shortly the nature of the books which would be produced in evidence in the case. When goods arrived at Sholapore in addition consigned to merchants there, they were unloaded by an unloading foreman, who kept a book in which he entered the number of each wagon, the marks on the bags. When the goods had been unloaded the consignee (or his agent) was informed of their arrival, and the advice-note was brought back by the consignee (or his agent) when he came to take delivery of the goods. He was then called on to pay the railway charges, and they having been paid, the advice-note was passed back to the clerk from which it had been taken. The consignee signed the book, and was then given a gate pass, which enabled him to get the goods out of the station yard, and which he had to give up at the gate when taking his goods away, in order that the Company might be protected against claims from consignees who had come in induced if there were no check of that sort, to get their goods out of the station compound and afterwards sue the Railway Company for non-delivery of their goods. The particular system which formed the subject of reference in this charge was 40 bags of wheat consigned to the prisoner Rowjee from Sewnee, which the learned counsel believed was somewhere in the Central Provinces. These 40 bags of wheat arrived at Sholapore on the 28th January 1877; when the consignment was unloaded. The Court would find an entry of the unloading of that consignment in the unloading book. The person who unloaded the bags would be called to give evidence to show that that particular consignment was unloaded by him on that day. Benechund and Mr. Bedford, and one Balcrishna Sadashew, who was goods clerk at Sholapore station, entered into a plan. For the part he took in these frauds, Balcrishna, having confessed his guilt, had been convicted and sentenced. The plan they entered into was, that the goods should not be returned pass out of the station without any gate pass being delivered up at the gate, with the express object that the consignee might afterwards come in with this gate pass as showing that the Company were in default in not having delivered the goods but had delivery of them, because if he had the Company should have had possession of the gate pass, and not he. It would be for the Court to say whether it believed the evidence of Balcrishna, but there seemed no reason why he should, now that he had been convicted and sentenced, wish to implicate Mr. Bedford if his story was not true. And his evidence would be abundantly borne out, the learned counsel thought, by the circumstantial evidence which followed. After the arrival of the consignment on the 29th January, notice was sent to Beharilal, who, in partnership with one Bapoojee Narayen, acted as Rowjee's clearing agent, and the Court would be told that he having received the notice, and allowing the transmission of coin bullion or precious articles in registered letters; and the result was a decision against such permission. The only way of transmitting articles of the kind in question will be under the arrangement made for the exchange of articles with value declared, and for Post Office Money Orders.

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trouble the Court with at that moment, but he thought the effect would be to show that Mr. Bedford was exceedingly anxious to settle the claim of this man Rowjee for a considerable amount of money, and as far as he (Mr. Branson) could make out, for more than Rs. 300 was satisfied at one time to accept from the Company if they had paid up at once. The correspondence would show that he agreed to his claim being settled without going into Court for nineteen hundred and odd rupees. In the course of the subsequent correspondence, there was one letter which appeared to the learned counsel to be important, and it was difficult to understand how Mr. Bedford could get over it. It was dated the 5th February 1878, and was a memorandum, in Mr. Bedford's handwriting, containing this important statement:—"Memo. In this case (that was Rowjee's case) there are 146 bags missing, I saw the man's books, and there saw what each bag cost, and so on." Now, if Mr. Bedford saw Rowjee's books, he must have seen that the consignment of 40 bags was entered there as having arrived, and yet throughout the proceedings he was advising the Company to settle this man Rowjee's claim. Mr. Branson thought the Court would require some very sound explanation of that admission on the part of Mr. Bedford. At the time the arrangement was made, on the 28th January, it was arranged that for doing his share Mr. Bedford was to obtain Rs. 500 and Balcrishna Rs. 100. Rowjee filed a suit against the Company in August 1877, and about that time the accused Bedford got his Rs. 300 and Balcrishna got his Rs. 100. Balcrishna received his money from Rowjee himself, and Bedford was paid his Rs. 300 by Benechund, who obtained the money from Rowjee, telling Rowjee the object for which he wanted it. Benechund went in company with a servant of the firm, named Hunmunta, to Mr. Bedford's house with the money.

Mr. Gill objected to his learned friend opening this matter because he could not prove any offence.

Mr. Branson contended that it was competent for him to prove payment of the money, although he was not proceeding on the charge of receiving a bribe, because it was connected with, as showing the motive of, the offences with which Bedford was charged.

The Judge decided that Mr. Branson was entitled to proceed.

Mr. Branson further said that Benechund, having first asked if Mr. Bedford was at home, went into the house with a bag full of money, and came out with the bag empty. Mr. Bedford, with the bag empty. If the Court believed that evidence, and he could not conceive a reason why Hunmuta should falsely swear what would be calculated to consign at least one of Mr. Bedford's own employers to gaol, it would be very strong evidence indeed. Balcrishna would admit that he did receive his Rs. 100 as his share of the proceeds. The suit was brought in August 1877 by Rowjee claiming upon the very gate pass which ought to have been given up at the gate, his case being that if he had got the goods, the Company must have had that receipt in that suit, Mr. Bedford appeared for the Railway Company, and instead of defending the case on its merits, he only took exception to the amounts. Take it that the Court should consider Balcrishna's testimony not to be relied upon; Mr. Branson thought it would be established to their satisfaction that Mr. Bedford heard the dispute about the gate pass, and was afterwards told by Toolsiram that they had been unloaded. Toolsiram went to him about a criminal case in which he was a witness, and in which one Dhondoo was charged with bribery. He could not tell whether it was likely that goods, once passed, would be wrongly supplied, or that they were handed over to the wrong persons with the connivance of the gate-keeper and the delivery foreman. Some goods were sold at the station because the consignees were not to be found. There might have been a thousand bags sold, or more. There were two clerks employed in the Goods Office day time and two at night. Balcrishna was one of the five. The dimensions of the Goods Office were about 15 feet by 7 feet.

Krishnajee Luximon (not examined before the Magistrate) said he was delivery clerk at Sholapore in January 1877. His duties as delivery clerk were to collect railway charges on goods which arrived at Sholapore and to assist in the Goods Office in making out the returns. He had nothing to do with the delivery of goods. From the warehouse book, when he got the money for consignments, he used to enter the amount in the cash book, and then he used to sign the gate passes. Another man beside himself used to sign gate passes. He did not know the prisoner Rowjee Detty. He knew there was such a man, a merchant in Sholapore. He knew Beharilal, who was Rowjee's clearing agent. He received the amount of Rs. 106-5 *as.* from Beharilal as railway charges on account of 40 bags of wheat consigned to Rowjee Detty from Sewnee, as mentioned in the consignment note produced. The money was paid on the 30th January. He signed the advice note and gave it back to Beharilal to enable him to take away the goods from the station yard. He did not know to whom Beharilal gave it back. In the month of January 1877 he signed only one advice note, and that was the signature of "Rowjee Detty, Beharilal," under the heading "received in good condition by." (Mr. Branson put in

the Government of India to certain articles in a vernacular newspaper, the tendency of which was to justify the attempts to poison Colonel Phayre at Baroda, and, while leaving it to the Government of India to decide whether the provisions of the Indian Penal Code should be brought to bear upon such writings, remarked that their unchecked dissemination among the natives "could not be allowed without danger to individuals and to the interests of Government itself."

4. After consultation with the Advocate General, who, while holding that the articles to which Lord Salisbury had drawn attention, were punishable under the Indian Penal Code, entertained doubts as to the success of a prosecution, Lord Northbrook's Government decided that it was "not advisable to institute prosecutions in these and other cases in which the language used is such as might be considered to come within the provisions of the law. It appeared to them "by no means certain how the Act would be construed in court, and whereas a failure to obtain a conviction would be most damaging to the Government, a prosecution, even if successful, would probably occasion greater public excitement, than the occasional publication of such attacks," and their conclusion was that "in the present state of the law it was not desirable for the Government, to prosecute, except in the systematic attempts to excite hostility against the Government." The despatch announcing this decision to the Secretary of State ended with the following remark :—"The questions of the tone of the Native Press, of the condition of the law, and of the propriety of altering it, present very grave difficulties, and we propose to take another occasion of expressing our views upon them."

5. Lord Northbrook refrained from the Government a few months after this correspondence took place. The consideration of the subject was resumed shortly after the arrival of the present Viceroy, and received his careful attention ; but it was not until the latter part of last year that His Excellency felt himself in a position to offer definite suggestions for dealing with the evil which continued unabated, and was in fact increasing every month. Those suggestions are continued in His Excellency's Minute of the 22nd October last. They were three in number—

1 that the explanation attached to Section 124A of the Penal Code should be modified ;

(2) that provision should be made for taking security from proprietors of Native Presses ;

(3) that a law similar to the Press law now in force in Ireland (33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 9, section 30 to 33) should be enacted.

6. As your Lordship is aware, the law relating to the Press in India, whether English or Native, was, previous to the passing of the recent Act, contained in Act XXV of 1867, which merely provides for the registration of printing presses and newspapers, and in section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (as amended by Act XXVII of 1870), which makes the act of exciting disaffection to the Government, whether by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, or otherwise, a penal offence. To this section there is appended an explanation to the effect that such disapprobation of the measures of Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection.

On full consideration of the question, for reasons which we shall state presently, it was not deemed advisable to propose any alteration in the Indian Penal Code, and accordingly the Viceroy's Minute was circulated in a confidential form to the several Local Governments and Administrations with a request that they would state their opinions on the second and third of the Viceroy's proposals for dealing with the Native Press. The replies to this reference will be found among the enclosures of this despatch. It will be seen that, with the exception of the Government of Madras, all the Local Governments were unanimously of opinion that a special law was needed for the control of the Native Press, and were generally in favour of the second and third proposals made by the Viceroy. The Government of Madras, for reasons which will be found in the Minute of the Governor and the two civil Members of Council, were opposed to any curtailment of the liberty of the Press ; but here we may remark that the vernacular newspapers in the Madras Presidency, which are comparatively few in number, have been hitherto perfectly inoffensive, and that the evils which have forced themselves upon the notice of the authorities in Northern India and in Bombay, have had no existence in Madras.

8. After carefully considering the opinions of the several Local Governments, we decided on introducing the Bill which, with a single slight addition, became law on the 14th ultimo. In framing this Bill we embodied in it the principle of the first of the two suggestions made in the Viceroy's Minute, that seditious writing and other malpractices on the part of native journalists should be repressed by rendering the printer or publisher liable to be called upon to furnish security ; but we introduced an alternative position to meet the case of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, enabling the publisher to take his paper out of the operation of the security provisions of the Act by undertaking to place it under censorship. The Act provides for a warning similar to that provided for in the Irish Act, and for the confiscation of the paper and printing plant in the event of the warning being disregarded ; but it differs from the Irish Act, in that it excludes the jurisdiction of the Civil or Criminal Courts in regard to any proceedings purporting to be taken under it. This proviso we consider to be essential, for reasons very similar to those which have led us to regard prosecutions for seditious writing before the ordinary Criminal Courts as inexpedient.

9. The Act, as was pointed out by our colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in his opening speech in the Legislative Council, is essentially an enabling Act. It will take effect only in those ports of India to which it may be extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect whenever the Governor General in Council so directs. For the present we have not deemed it necessary to extend it to the Presidency of Madras. And not only is it an enabling Act in regard to its extension to particular Provinces, but when it has been extended to a Province, it cannot put into force in any case without the previous sanction of the Local Government. Further, it is rather a measure of preventive legislation than of penal legislation. The machinery by which it will work, is a machinery of checks rather than of penalties.

10. We have said that on full consideration we did not deem it expedient to attempt to cure the evil with which we had to deal, by any amendment of the Indian Penal Code. In the first place, the Penal Code is necessarily general in its application, and any amendment of its provisions against seditious writing must include classes which it was not deemed right to include in the scope of the special legislation which had been determined to be necessary. Then, again, the provisions of a Penal Code are essentially and exclusively punitive ; whereas our object is prevention rather than punishment. In the words of the Viceroy : "we have no desire to resort to fine or imprisonment. What we do desire, and what we regard as the plain duty of Government, is to prevent the open preaching of sedition and rebellion amongst the most ignorant, excitable and helpless portion of its subjects." But the main reason which deterred us from resorting to an amendment of the Penal Code, was our decided opinion that, however stringent the law might be made, that it was not one which could be satisfactorily cured by means of criminal prosecutions in the ordinary criminal courts. Even if it were perfectly certain that in every case a conviction would be obtained, the political effects of such trials, which would often be of some duration, could not fail to be mischievous. They would be certain to create a good deal of excitement, and would invest the accused with a fictitious influence in the eyes of their more ignorant countrymen, which it is desirable to avoid. A successful prosecution, as the Viceroy remarked, would give to the seditious teaching of the prosecuted journal "the very publicity which, in the interests of good government, we should desire to prevent. Every such victory would be a virtual defeat." What is needed is a procedure more summary, and, as we have said, framed rather with a view to prevention than with a view to punishment.

11. Your Lordship will observe that the Act deals with the offences of extortion and intimidation, when practised by a native journalist. Provision is made on this subject in the Viceroy's Minute. It is one which demanded a remedy hardly less than the seditious writings which have been the main cause of the passing of the Act.

12. We do not deem it necessary to lengthen this despatch by inserting as appendices specimens of the description of writing with which it is intended to deal. Several specimens of this description of writing were read to the Council by the mover of the Bill, and also by the Viceroy, and will be found in the report of the debate. In the Appendix of the Advocate General they were classified under the following categories :—

(1.) Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice and partiality.

(2.) Libels on Government officers.

(3.) Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness.

(4.) Libels on the character of Europeans, attributing to them falsehood, deceit, cruelty and heartlessness.

(5.) Libels on Christians and Christian Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies.

(6.) Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations.

13. It only remains for us to advert to the course which, after very careful and deliberate consideration, we deemed it right to adopt, of restricting the operation of the Act to the Vernacular Press and exempting from it the English Press. This point, it will be seen, was very fully discussed in the debate in the Council, to which we would refer your Lordship for a statement of the reasons which weighed with us. The grounds of our decision were of a two fold nature :—

1st.—That the English Press, notwithstanding many imperfections, has never, and as regards the Anglo-Indian portion of it, is never likely to preach sedition.

2nd.—That the Vernacular newspapers are addressed to a more ignorant and more easily excited class, and that, therefore, in their case seditious writings are more politically mischievous than the same writings would be if they were written in the English language.

14. We trust that the provisions of the important Act which forms the subject of this despatch, and the reasons which led us to regard it as a measure of imperative necessity, will meet with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government. It was not without very deliberate consideration, and it was under a grave sense of the responsibility which attaches to us for the maintenance of order, that we deemed it our duty to adopt a policy which many persons, uninformed of the actual facts, and without knowledge of the people with whom we have to deal, will not unnaturally regard as a retrograde policy ; but we consider that in a matter of this nature it is only those on the spot, and those acquainted with the native character, who can adequately judge of the extent of the evil which had to be repressed, and of the mischief which would have resulted from permitting it to continue unchecked. In making this remark, we do not intend to imply that we consider the great body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to be disaffected towards the British Government. We do not hold this opinion. On the contrary, we see every reason to believe that the justice and moderation of British rule are appreciated and valued by the people of India ; but we must not forget that among the teeming millions of this land there is a vast amount of ignorance, an amount of ignorance which however successful may be our efforts in the promotion of popular education, it will take many generations to disperse, and that such a people is peculiarly susceptible to the preachings of sedition. We desire to draw your Lordship's attention to the statement made by one of the speakers who took part in the discussion of this measure, and who has had considerable experience of one of the most important provinces of Northern India, that the seditious language of the Vernacular Press is circulating amongst the most ignorant masses of the native population those erroneous impressions and disloyal sentiments which it systematically and unscrupulously suggests to their uncorrected credulity. Nor must it be overlooked that a subject race, accustomed to centuries of autocratic rule, is unable to understand that degree of toleration on the part of the ruling power which allows its Government to be continually held up to the hatred and contempt of its subjects. Such toleration is mistaken for timidity, and the political effect of it must inevitably fall at any time to be more or less mischievous. But it may here be stated that we have had strong reason to regard it as especially mischievous at the present moment, when the entire native population of this country is excited to a degree altogether unprecedented, by the course of events in Eastern Europe ; and when the bazaars of India are daily teeming with political rumours, popular criticisms, and religious prophesies or denunciations, profoundly agitating to the temper of the native community, and more especially of that vast portion of the native community which is powerfully influenced by oriental traditions and totally impervious to the principles of European polity. We do not deem it necessary or advisable to dwell upon this novel and serious aspect of the situation which we have had to recognise in estimating the political effect of the increasingly seditious language of the Vernacular Press ; but we trust that Your Lordship will see in it a sufficient justification for the strong sense of urgency under which we have passed the present measure for restraining the utterance of such seditious language. We would add that the case is not, in our opinion, altered, if the fact be, as we believe it to be in some instances, that the foolish and mischievous writings against which this Act is directed, are, to a great extent, mere froth and vapour ; and that the writers have no serious wish to subvert constituted authority or to bring about rebellion. The effect of such writings on many of those who read them is not the less mischievous, because the motives of the writers are comparatively harmless, or because they do not really mean all that they write, or clearly appreciate the practical effect of it. Like urchins who put stones on the rail in front of an express train, the mischief they do is out of all proportion to the intelligence they exercise in doing it, or the intention with which it is done.

Simla, 25th April 1878.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

By last mail we had the honor to submit an account of the reasons which led us to pass an Act for the better control of publications in Oriental languages (Act IX.)

2. We now forward copy of the instructions we have issued to Local Governments enjoining caution, and requesting that no warning or penal action be undertaken under Act IX of 1878 without the previous sanction of the Government of India. We shall take special care that retrospective effect is not given to the Act ; and we anticipate that the operation of the Act will be preventive rather than punitive.

3. On the 22nd current we despatched to Your Lordship's address the following telegram upon this subject :—"Vernacular Press Act. Full explanatory despatch went last mail. Another follows this week showing instructions issued to Local Governments. Owing to misunderstanding, bonds were demanded, on retrospective grounds, from some newspapers in Bengal. "The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has spontaneously cancelled these orders : and no action will, in any case, be taken without previous sanction of Government of India."

Simla 25th April 1878.

From C Bernard, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto of Bengal.
Ditto ditto ditto of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto ditto ditto of the Punjab.

I am directed to invite the attention of * to the Circular letter from this Office, Nos. 350 to 353, dated 14th March, 1878 and to the subsequent telegraphic instructions of the 22nd March, which directed that no warning or penal action under Act IX of 1878 should issue without previous report to Viceroy in Council. The notice of the Government of India has been drawn to an instance in which these orders have been misunderstood, and the Viceroy in Council deems it expedient, therefore, to repeat his request that no action may be taken against any Vernacular newspaper under Act IX of 1878 without the previous sanction of His Excellency in Council, who should be furnished, in each case, with a statement of the grounds upon which the Local Government may deem it expedient to put in force the provisions of the Act.

As was explained in the Council Chamber when the Act was passed, the object of the Government of India is that the new law should be preventive rather than punitive. It was not intended that retrospective effect should in any case be given to the provisions of the Act, and, indeed, it was hoped that the editors of the Vernacular newspapers would so moderate their language as to render any repressive measures under the Act unnecessary.

2. I am, however, to take this opportunity of forwarding copy of a Circular issued on the subject of Act IX of 1878 by the Government of the Punjab ; and I am to suggest that some such warning as it contains might with expediency be circulated to editors of Vernacular newspapers in other Provinces.

Simla, 9th May 1878.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to submit copy of a letter (No. 243, dated 1st May 1878.) from the Government of Bengal, in which Mr. Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor, draws attention to the published report of a debate in the House of Commons on the 19th March, during which Sir George Campbell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is said to have stated that he had never advocated special measures of repression against vernacular newspapers.

2. It is probable that the report of Sir George Campbell's words, which has reached India, may be inaccurate. But as both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor in the Legislative Council cited Sir George Campbell's opinion in support of the view that special legislation was required against seditious and malicious writing in the vernacular newspapers, we think it right to lay before Your Lordship the present letter in which Mr. Eden vindicates the accuracy of the statements so made. The full text of the letters in which the Bengal Government, during Sir George Campbell's time, recommended special measures for restraining the license of the Vernacular Press, will be found in the enclosures to our despatch No. 33, dated 18th April, regarding the passing of Act IX of 1878. Extracts from Sir George Campbell's letter of the 7th August 1873 were also inserted in the body of that despatch.

Darjeeling, 1st May 1st May 1878.

From H. A. Cockerell, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In the debate in the Council of the Governor General which took place on the Vernacular Press Act, His Excellency the Viceroy alluded to the strong opinion which had been expressed by Sir George Campbell of the necessity for adopting measures for controlling the Vernacular Press. This fact was also noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor during the debate.

2. Sir George Campbell has, however, been reported to have denied publicly in Parliament that he ever advocated such a measure, and has, in fact, accused His Excellency and the Lieutenant-Governor of making statements in support of their own views which were not correct. The opponents of the measure have not hesitated to accept Sir George Campbell's very positive denial, and have accused the Lieutenant-Governor of misrepresenting Sir George Campbell. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor submits that it is only fair and reasonable that the real facts should be made public. Sir George Campbell on several occasions officially drew attention to the misuse of the Native Press, and definitely stated his own views as to the measures which Government ought to adopt with the object of meeting the evil, in his letter of the 8th August 1873 to the Government of India, in which he expressed the following very decided opinion :—

"I. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to take this opportunity of submitting his opinion that a much stronger law on the subject is required than that which now exists. In England, such things would, he believes, be punishable as gross libels, but in addition to this, he does not think the Government required to furnish proof of actual sedition in the case of the most scandalous and offensive publications of this nature, but that offence is so qualified by the proviso that in the case of wretched Bengali scribblers, who can one supposes to have the courage to do anything else than to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government, the matter becomes complicated. And if there is any opening for doubt or argument, reasonable or unreasonable, the position in this country is such that such a precaution would involve an amount of litigation and scandal that would make the course worse than the disease. This is not the first time that a warning has been issued and nothing more done, and meantime such things have got worse and worse.

"II. What really means nothing in Bengal may be read and copied by others in other parts of India, in whose hands, and hereo whose eyes, such matter would be highly inflammatory and dangerous. The Government cannot allow a Bengali school-boy to write such seditious fustian without running great risk of the spreading of such things. All the boys in Calcutta may read and not rebel : but what would a frontier Pathan think if he reads a translation of such things and finds that such things are published with impunity ?

"III. The Lieutenant Governor requests that his strong opinion may be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without all the *eclat* of a long prosecution for sedition, those who write and publish mischievous and seditious libels on the Government, and to shut up newspapers which are the Vechicles of this language. "

3. Mr. Eden is quite willing to believe that Sir George Campbell entirely forgot the part which he had taken in the discussion and really believed that he had not expressed any opinion on the subject ; but his hasty and eager denial has placed the Lieutenant-Governor in a very disagreeable position and Mr. Eden is sure that Sir George Campbell, if acquainted with the circumstances, would not wish that his imputation on the accuracy of others should remain uncontradicted.

India Office, London, 31st May, 1878.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I HAVE received from Your Excellency an authentic copy of an Act "for the better control of publications in Oriental languages" which was passed by your Council for making Laws and Regulations on 14th March 1878, and which has subsequently been assented to by Your Excellency. I have also received Your Excellency's despatch (No. 23 of 1878, Judicial Department), dated 18th April 1878, and a copy of your Legislative Proceedings for 14th March, which contain an abstract of the debate on the enactment in your Legislative Council. These last-mentioned documents give a full account of the history of the measure, and of the reasons which led Your Excellency to submit it to the Council for making Laws and Regulations. It was carried through all its stages at a single meeting, but it appears to have been previously the subject of much discussion in your Executive Council, and of much confidential correspondence with the Local Governments.

2. The reasons for the measure are clearly stated in its preamble. It is there affirmed that "certain publications in Oriental languages, printed or circulated in British India, have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion." It is added that" such publications are read by, and disseminated among, large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are also likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess," and it is declared to be "necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others, that power should be conferred upon the Executive Government to control the printing and circulation of such publications."

3. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was appended to the Bill on its introduction into the Legislative Council, gives the following account of the system of control by which the measure now before me endeavours to secure the ends to which it is directed :—

"II. If any newspaper (whether bond has been taken in respect of it, or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for the purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made, may declare such deposit forfeited.

"III. As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act, for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proof to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to. "

4. I observe that there is certain degree of correspondence between the first set of provisions and those of the English Acts of Parliament (60 Geo. III., c. 9 ss. 2, 3, 4, *et seq.*, 1 Wm. IV., c. 73, s. 2.) which required printers and publishers of newspapers to execute a bond in a pecuniary sum to the Crown, the condition of the obligation being that every printer or publisher should pay any fine or penalty adjudged against him for a blasphemous or seditious libel, and any damages or costs recovered against

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